

END OF THE WORLD

Biela's Comet is Again the Astronomer's Bugaboo—It Will Collide With the Earth November 13th.

According to the Austrian astronomer, Rudolph Falb, the earth will be smashed to smithereens next November by contact with Biela's comet, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. This is the same comet which was to have destroyed the world in 1832. Then there was something like a public panic. It was told in the press of the day how the astronomer Oibers, as a result of a careful study in advance of the comet's movements, had found that its center would, shortly before midnight on October 29 of that year, cross the earth's orbit. The calculation was not fully understood by the public, and alarmed them enough to make them talk about the forthcoming destruction of our globe.

But what is the earth's orbit? It is the circle in which the earth moves round the sun. If a ball is projected across a track its shock is only to be dreaded if there is any one passing along the track at the same place and moment as the ball. Now, our planet was timed to reach the place where the comet would cross its orbit a full four weeks after the comet had come and gone. Therefore there was not a shadow of reason for alarm. The journalists of 1832 confounded the trajectory of the ball with the ball itself.

So much is pointed out by M. Flammarion. He declares that even if there had been a contact, earth meeting coming face to face, nothing serious would have occurred, so far as the earth was concerned. Astronomers know that space is full of comets, flying in every direction around the sun, like moths around a candle, and that the earth, turning around the central star, is exposed to the chance of coming into contact with many of them. But comets are imperishable bodies, a sort of airy nothing, a mass of gas and vapor. The terrestrial globe can pass through them without harm. They are not solid, but through a swarm of flies. That is what actually happened on June 30, 1851, according to a calculation by Hind, the highest living authority on comets. The earth passed into and through the tail of the great comet of that year at about two-thirds its distance from the sun. Nothing happened save a peculiar phosphorescence or illumination of the sky. The sun, though shining, gave but feeble light. The comet was plainly visible in England at a quarter to 8 o'clock in the evening during sunshine, and had a much more hazy appearance than any subsequent event.

Flammarion adds another reason for serenity. Biela's comet, whose revolution round the sun is, or rather was, accomplished in six years and seven months, did encounter the earth on November 27, 1872. But Biela's comet, if it ever was dangerous, is no longer so, for it is about dead itself, having been broken into millions of shooting stars.

So far back as 1846 this comet was seen to split in two, and these nebulous twin bodies continued to travel side by side through space for four months, the distance between the fragments slowly increasing. Then they passed out of sight, owing to the distance from the earth which they had obtained. When they returned to perihelion, in 1852, the two portions still retained their individuality, but the distance between them had increased to about eight times the greatest distance noticed in 1846. Then they entirely disappeared and have never been seen since.

What has become of them? Astronomers believe that they have broken up into a mass of meteors. On November 27, 1872, and again in November, 1885, when the earth, in traveling along its own orbit, should have encountered Biela's comet, a wonderful mass of shooting stars, estimated at 160,000, were seen again. This prodigious swarm arrived at a point in the heavens corresponding to that which should have been occupied, not by the head of the comet (which, if still extant, would have passed the point in the earth's orbit twelve weeks previously), but by its tail. There is no doubt that these meteors, which apparently are keeping more or less together as a compact swarm, are nothing else than the disintegrated material of what was once Biela's comet.

Flammarion, indeed, grants that there might be danger if our earth came into direct contact with the head of a very large comet. The consequences would differ materially, according to the nature and direction of the shock. It can readily be seen that if a comet came upon us from behind the speed of its shock would be at a minimum, whereas if it met us face to face it would be at a maximum of 72,000 miles per second. We would doubtless penetrate without any sensible resistance into the nebulous substance of the comet. But if the comet were an unusually large one, then, no matter how feeble the resistance, nor how slight the density of the head of the comet, the passage through the substance by our earth, moving at a speed one hundred and twenty times that of a cannon ball, might, through the natural transformation of movement into heat, create such a rise in temperature that our entire atmosphere would take fire like a bowl of punch.

All precedent teaches the startling fact that about every thirty-three years a grand shooting star shower rains a mass upon our earth. This phenomenon is true of 1866 and of 1882. Astronomers confidently expect that it will be true of 1899. At present the day of the year on which this particular shower is wont to appear is about November 14. November in every year brings us a few meteors belonging to the grand shower, but these are only stragglers from a mighty host that visits us in its entirety three times a century. The host is known as the Leonids, from the fact that in all years and through all hours of the night they cross the sky as we look at them in lines that diverge from a point near the center of the sickle in the constellation Leo. Their radiation from Leo is, of course, only an apparent one from our point of view, but it helps to prove that their paths in the air are parallel.

Next November 13 the earth will return to the critical point in its orbit, where it crossed the meteoric current, and by that time the whole of the great shower will generally have swept past and onward along its own orbit. Sometimes, however, it happens that even in a year the entire shower has not passed the critical point. Then the earth, passing through the laggards, will be treated to another display of celestial fireworks. By next year, however, all will be over until the recurrence

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of the cycle, when the great host's passage of that point is coincident with the earth's.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Money on call steady at 2 1/2 per cent; last loan 2 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$1 83 1/2 for 60 days; posted rates \$1 84 1/2 for 60 days; silver certificates nominally 59 1/2 per cent. Commercial bills \$1 82 1/2 for 60 days. Bar silver 59 1/2. Mexican dollars 47 1/2.

The stock market was dull most of the day except at the closing, when there was considerable activity. The

do seconds.....	99 1/2	do pref.....	22
U. S. 5s reg.....	111 1/2	Wheel. & L. E. 114	114
do 5s coupon.....	111 1/2	do pref.....	22
Atchafson.....	111 1/2	Adams Ex.....	111 1/2
Bal. & Ohio.....	111 1/2	American Ex.....	111 1/2
Can. Pac.....	111 1/2	U. S. Express.....	111 1/2
Can. Southern.....	111 1/2	Am. Spirits.....	111 1/2
Central Pac.....	111 1/2	do pref.....	22
Ches. & Ohio.....	111 1/2	Am. Tobacco.....	111 1/2
Chl. & Alton.....	111 1/2	do pref.....	22
Chl. & Ind.....	111 1/2	Col. P. & Iron.....	111 1/2
Chl. & N. W.....	111 1/2	do pref.....	22
do pref.....	22	Lead.....	111 1/2
C. C. & St. L.....	111 1/2	do pref.....	22
Chl. & W.....	111 1/2	Pacific Mail.....	111 1/2
Del. & Hudson.....	111 1/2	People's Gas.....	111 1/2
Del. & Lack. & W.....	111 1/2	Pullman Pal.....	111 1/2
Den. & Rio G.....	111 1/2	Silver Cer.....	111 1/2
do pref.....	22	Sugar.....	111 1/2
Erie.....	111 1/2	do pref.....	22
do pref.....	22	Tenn. Coal & L.....	111 1/2
Fort Wayne.....	111 1/2	U. S. Leather.....	111 1/2
Hocking Valley.....	111 1/2	do pref.....	22
Illinois Central.....	111 1/2	Western Union.....	111 1/2
Lake Erie & W.....	111 1/2	Federal Steel.....	111 1/2
do pref.....	22	do pref.....	22

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO.—Heavy liquidation by longs to-day, owing to world's visible increase instead of a decrease, caused a decided slump in wheat and May closed 1 1/2 lower. Corn left off unchanged and lost 1/4. Pork and ribs advanced 2 1/2 each and lard 2 1/2.

The weight accumulating stocks at a season of the year when they ought to be diminishing made wheat weak from the start.

The Daily Trade Bulletin, which makes a monthly report of the world's stocks of wheat and flour, showed in its report for the beginning of the present month the visible stocks to be 11,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, and 5,000,000 bushels more than at the beginning of February. May opened 1/4 lower at 71 1/4 and made a further decline of 1/4 to 71 1/4 inside the next minute. Chicago receipts were 54 cars, of which only one was graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth got 39 cars, compared with 334 the same day a year ago. The aggregate at the principal western markets was 590,000 bushels, against 455,000 bushels last year. Atlantic port clearances were equal in wheat and flour to 563,000 bushels. Liverpool and foreign markets ruled weak at a sharp decline. A dispatch from Buenos Ayres denied that serious damage had been done to wheat in Argentina by the heavy rains, claiming that wheat for the most part under shelter. When it was seen that nothing in the early news was of a character to sustain or at least improve the chances for a rally, liquidation became general and the price of May slipped off to 70 1/4. Some covering of short wheat around that point, however, caused a slight temporary recovery. The price, however, soon had another slump which took it as low as 70 1/4. Advice from California said that the crop in

Lard—Per 100 pounds \$5 39 1/2 32 1/2. Short ribs sides—Loose \$4 56 1/4 70. Dry salted shoulders—Boxed 4 1/2 40 1/2. Short clear sides—Boxed 4 1/2 40 1/2. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, \$1 25. Butter—Steady; creameries 14 1/2 15 1/2. Eggs—Steady; fresh 17 1/2 18 1/2. Cheese—Steady and unchanged. NEW YORK, March 8.—Flour—Receipts 21,500 barrels; exports 31,300 barrels. Extremely dull, weak and quoted lower. Wheat—Receipts 92,800 bushels; exports 119,600 bushels. Spot weak; No. 2 red 82 1/2 f. o. b. afloat to arrive; options opened easier and closed 3/4 c. net lower, with the tone weak. March closed at 81 1/2; May closed at 75 1/2; July closed at 73 1/2. Corn—Receipts 55,800 bushels; exports 54,700 bushels; spot easy; No. 2 42 1/2 43 1/2 f. o. b. afloat, new and old; options opened steady and closed unchanged. March closed at 42 1/2; May closed at 40 1/2. Oats—Receipts 56,400 bushels; exports 2,100 bushels; spot weak; No. 2 33 1/2 34 1/2; No. 2 white 34 1/2 35 1/2; options quiet. Feed firm. Hay dull. Hops steady. Hides firm. Butter firm. Cheese firm. Eggs steady; state and Pennsylvania 22; western fresh 22. Tallow steady. Cotton seed oil steady. Rice firm. Molasses firm. Cabbage steady at \$4 00 1/2 10 per 100 pounds. Coffee—Options opened steady and unchanged prices, and closed steady and unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales 16,500 bags. Sugar—Raw firm; refined firm.

BALTIMORE.—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 9,000 barrels; exports 4,200 barrels. Wheat dull; spot and month 75 1/2 75 1/2; April 75 1/2 75 1/2; receipts 8,500 bushels. Corn dull and lower; mixed spot and month 37 1/2 37 1/2; April 38 1/2 38 1/2; May 39 1/2 39 1/2; receipts 262,000 bushels; exports 165,000 bushels. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 35 1/2 35 1/2; No. 2 white 36 1/2 36 1/2; receipts 16,500 bushels. Rye steady; No. 2 nearby 60 1/2 60 1/2; western 62 1/2; receipts 9,000 bushels. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs firm at 22. Cheese steady.

CINCINNATI.—Flour quiet. Wheat weak; No. 2 red 74 1/2 74 1/2. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 35 1/2 35 1/2. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 21c. Rye easy; No. 2 60c. Lard steady at 35 1/2. Bulkmeats firm at \$4 80. Bacon steady at 45 1/2. Whisky steady at \$1 25. Butter dull. Sugar steady. Eggs easier and lower at 16c. Cheese firm.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.—Cattle—Fancy cattle \$5 70 50; choice steers \$5 55 55; good \$5 40 40; beef steers \$5 30 30; 40; stockers and feeders \$3 40 40; 40; bulls \$6 00 10; calves \$5 00 50. Hogs—Fair to choice \$3 80 35; heavy packing lots \$3 60 35; mixed \$3 62 1/2 32 1/2; butchers \$3 65 35 1/2; light \$3 65 35 1/2; pigs \$3 20 35. Sheep and lambs—Poor to prime sheep \$2 75 40; largely \$3 75 40; yearlings \$4 40 40; lambs \$4 00 45 10, chiefly \$4 50 50. Receipts: Cattle 15,000 head; hogs 23,000 head; sheep 15,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY.—Cattle steady; extra \$4 40 55; prime \$5 15 55; common \$3 25 30. Hogs active and higher; prime mediums \$4 05 40; hogs \$3 95 40; best Yorkers \$3 95 40; light Yorkers \$3 90 45; pigs \$3 75 30; roughs \$2 50 30. Sheep firm; choice wethers \$4 65 45; common \$2 50 30; choice lambs \$3 35 35; common to good \$4 00 50. Veal calves \$7 00 50.

CINCINNATI.—Hogs active and strong at \$3 35 40.

Dry Goods. NEW YORK.—The cotton goods market has again been quiet so far as actual business goes, but some good bids for brown cottons have been turned down at only slightly lower prices than asked by sellers. Brown bleached and coarse colored cottons continue firm. Prints are also very firm, with fair demand for both staples and fancies. Ginghams scarce in desirable styles. Print cloths very quiet throughout, but first hands sellers still stiff on prices. Worsted dress goods firm, with fair business doing. Silks strong and advancing. Good business doing in jobbing circles.

Metals. NEW YORK.—While the quotations for metals in no department of the market showed material changes, the feeling was firmer respecting tin and lead, with prices for iron, copper and spelter well sustained on a very fair inquiry. According to the metal exchange pig iron warrants closed unchanged at \$9 75 nominal; lake copper unchanged at \$17 75 nominal; tin firmer at \$23 50 24 00; lead firm at \$4 20 4 35, and spelter unchanged at \$6 30 3 1/2. Brokers call the market steady for copper at the close at \$15 00, and for lead at \$4 10.

Petroleum. OIL CITY.—Credit balances \$1 15; certificates, shipments \$3 58 barrels; runs \$5 34 barrels.

Wool. NEW YORK.—Wool firm.

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